No. G. 5283—P. H. 45-32-6, dated 30th January 1933.

The following Notification issued by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg prohibiting the attendance of persons from infected areas on the occasion of Irpu Jatra at Kurchi in Srimanglanad in South Coorg on the 21st and 22nd February 1933 is hereby published for general information:—

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

Notification dated 10th January 1933.

"No. 6. Whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is satisfied that there is danger of an out-break of plague or cholera at Kurchi, a village in Srimanglanad in South Coorg, if persons from plague or cholera-infected areas either in the Mysore State or elsewhere are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Irpu Jatra during the Mahasivaratri festival.

"In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Chief Commissioner prohibits the attendance at the said Jatra of persons from plague or cholera-infected areas on the 21st and 22nd February 1933.

"All persons proceeding to the jatra in contravention of this notification will be turned back."

G. KIRKBRIDE, *Captain,*
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

No. R. 3921—L. S. 4-32-17, dated 6th February 1933.

Under section 236 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, Regulation No. IV of 1888 the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to authorise the extension of the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the said Code to the Village of Jodi Hoskur in the Taluk of Hoskote.

No. D. 3758—I. & C. 172-32-12, dated 6th February 1933.

The following Notification of the Government of India is published for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

TARIFFS.

New Delhi, the 24th December 1932.

No. 780-T. (11).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3B of section 8 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), and by section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules:—

RULES.

Short title

1. These Rules may be called the Ottawa Trade Agreement Rules, 1932.

Application

2. These Rules apply to goods consigned from the following countries namely:—
(*a*) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and
(*b*) The Colonies, British Protectorates, and territories under the British Mandate specified in the First Schedule.

3. In these Rules—

Definitions

(*a*) "Act" means the Indian Tariff Act, 1894;
(*b*) "United Kingdom" means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
(*c*) "British Colony" means any country specified in the First Schedule;
(*d*) "expenditure on material" means the cost to the manufacturer of the material at the factory or works, including containers but excluding Royalties; and
(*e*) "factory or works cost" means the cost of production to the manufacturer at the factory or works and shall include the value of containers and other forms of interior packing ordinarily sold with the article when it is sold retail, but shall not include the manufacturer's or exporter's profit or the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port and other charges incidental to the export of the article subsequent to its manufacture.

4. No article shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of any country to which these Rules apply unless the Customs Collector is satisfied that it has been consigned from such country, and—

Conditions for admission at preferential rates.

(*a*) where the article is unmanufactured, that it has been grown or produced in such country, and

(*b*) where the article is manufactured,—

(*i*) that it has been wholly manufactured in such country from material produced in such country, or

(*ii*) that it has been wholly manufactured in such country from unmanufactured materials, or

(*iii*) that it has been partially manufactured in such country and the final process of manufacture has been performed in such country and that the expenditure on material produced and labour performed in such country in the manufacture of the article is not less than one quarter of the factory or works cost of the article in its finished state:

Provided that where the goods were consigned from a British Colony the material produced and labour performed in any other British Colony may be reckoned as though it were material produced or labour performed in the Colony from which the goods are consigned.

Customs House procedure for goods entered for home consumption.

5. If the owner of any goods entered for home consumption claims that they are chargeable with a preferential rate of duty, but is unable at the time of entry to satisfy the Customs Collector that the goods fulfil the conditions laid down in Rule 4, the Customs Collector—

(*i*) shall levy and collect the duty at the standard rate, and, if at any time within a period of three months from the date of payment of duty at the standard rate he receives an application in this behalf from the owner of the goods and is duly satisfied that the goods are entitled to entry at the preferential rate, shall make a refund to the owner of the extra duty levied; or

(*ii*) may, in his discretion, levy and collect the duty provisionally at the preferential rate, subject to the execution by the owner of the goods of a bond in one of the forms prescribed in the Second Schedule binding himself to pay the balance of the duty.

Customs House procedure for goods entered for warehousing.

6. (1) If the owner of any goods entered for warehousing claims that they are chargeable with a preferential rate of duty, but is unable at the time of entry to satisfy the Customs Collector that the goods fulfil the conditions laid down in Rule 4, the Customs Collector shall assess duty at the standard rates;

(2) If the Customs Collector is satisfied before the goods are removed from the warehouse that they are chargeable with a preferential rate of duty, he shall re-assess them accordingly at the time of such removal.

(3) If the goods are removed from the warehouse without the Customs Collector being so satisfied, they may be dealt with in the manner prescribed in Rule 5.

Power to levy unpaid balances as duty short levied.

7. Where any payment of duty due under a bond has not been made in accordance therewith, and upon demand being made, the Customs Collector may in his discretion and without prejudice to his power to enforce the bond, recover the amount due at any time as if it were duty short-levied within the meaning of section 39 of the Sea Customs Act:

FIRST SCHEDULE.

[*See Rules 2 (b) and 3 (a)*].

List of British Colonies.

East Africa.

1. Kenya, Uganda Protectorate, and the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika.
2. Northern Rhodesia
3. Nyasaland Protectorate
4. Somaliland Protectorate
5. Zanzibar Protectorate

South Africa. (including St. Helena).

6. Basutoland
7. Bechuanaland Protectorate
8. Swaziland
9. St. Helena

West Africa.

10. Gambia
11. Gold Coast
12. Togoland under British Mandate.
13. Nigeria
14. The Cameroons under British Mandate.
15. Sierra Leone

Eastern and Far Eastern.

16. Ceylon
17. Hong Kong
18. Federated Malay States
19. Unfederated Malay States, *i.e.*, Johore, Kedah, Kalantan, Perlis and Trengganu.
20. Mauritius
21. North Borneo
22. Sarawak
23. Seychelles
24. Straits Settlements.

Mediterranean.

25. Cyprus
26. Gibralter
27. Malta

Pacific.

28. British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
29. Fiji
30. Gilbert and Ellice Islands
31. Tonga
32. New Hebrides (Condominium).

West Indian (including the Falkland Islands).

33. Bahamas
34. Barbados
35. Bermuda
36. British Guiana
37. British Honduras
38. Jamaica
39. Cayman Islands
40. Turks and Caicos Islands
41. Leeward Islands, *i.e.*, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis and the Virgin Islands.
42. Trinidad and Tobago
43. Windward Islands, *i.e.*, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.
44. Falkland Islands

SECOND SCHEDULE.

[*See Rule 5 (ii)*].

FORM A.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I/We of and of am/are held and firmly bound unto the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, his successor or assigns for which payment, well and truly to be made I/We bind myself/ourselves and each of us my/our and each of our heirs and legal representatives firmly by these presents sealed with my/our respective seals, dated this day of.....19

WHEREAS I am/we are the importer (s) of the goods named below which to the best of my/our belief fulfil the conditions laid down by the rules made under sub-section 3B of section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act 1894 for determining their eligibility to a preferential rate of duty under Part VIII or Part IX of the Second Schedule to that Act AND WHEREAS I/we have not been able to produce at the time of making entry of such goods at the Custom House evidence to satisfy the Customs Collector that those conditions are fulfilled AND WHEREAS the Customs Collector has agreed provisionally to accept duty at the preferential rate pending the production of such evidence and I/we have agreed that if such evidence is not presented to the Customs Collector within three months of the date of this bond or being so presented is not accepted by him as satisfactory I/we will pay to the Customs Collector on demand the difference between the duty paid at the preferential rate and the duty leviable at the standard rate on the said goods NOW the condition of this bond is such that if the necessary evidence as aforesaid shall be produced to the Customs Collector within the said period and he shall accept such evidence as satisfactory or if I/we shall pay on demand the difference between the duty paid at the preferential rate and the duty leviable at the standard rate on the said goods, then the above written bond shall be void, otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named in the presence of—

FORM B.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I/we of and of am/are held and firmly bound unto the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made I/we bind myself/ourselves and each of us my/our and each of our heirs and legal representatives firmly by these presents sealed with my/our respective seals dated this..... ....day of.....19.. ..

WHEREAS I am/we are a regular importer (s) of goods which fulfil the conditions laid down by the rules made under sub-section (3B) of section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act 1894, for determining their eligibility to preferential rates of duty under Part VIII or Part IX of the Second Schedule to that Act AND WHEREAS it is likely that from time to time I/we may not be able to produce at the time of making entry of goods at the Customs House evidence to satisfy the Customs Collector that those conditions are fulfilled and that the goods, particulars of which are contained in the bill of entry, are assessable to customs duty at the preferential rate AND WHEREAS the Customs Collector at.....has agreed that if, having regard to the nature or particulars of such goods as detailed in such bill of entry, he is of opinion that it is likely that the necessary evidence is capable of being produced to satisfy him that the goods are entitled to be assessed for customs duty at the preferential rate he will provisionally accept duty on such goods at the preferential rate pending the production by me/us of the necessary evidence, and I/we have undertaken that in every such case I/we will within three months from the date of making entry of such goods present such evidence to the Customs Collector and that if such evidence is not in every case presented within the period aforesaid or if being presented it is not accepted by the Customs Collector I/we will forthwith on demand pay to the Customs Collector the difference between the duty paid on such goods at the preferential rate and the duty leviable at the standard rate AND WHEREAS it has been further agreed with the Customs Collector that the security given by these presents shall cover a total sum representing the difference between such rates of duty of Rs. X/2 and that if and whenever the total unadjusted claims by the Customs Collector against me/us in respect of such unpaid duty shall amount to more than Rs. X/2 the Customs Collector may refuse to consider the possibility of evidence being procurable though not available at the time of making entry of any further goods unless I/we shall offer to the Customs Collector and he shall be willing to accept a further bond in similar terms hereto for such amount as the Customs Collector shall decide NOW the condition of the above written bond or obligation is such that if the necessary evidence as aforesaid shall be produced to the Customs Collector within three months from the respective dates of making the entry from time to time of any such goods and the Customs Collector shall accept such evidence or if the difference between the duty paid on any such goods at the preferential rate and the duty leviable at the standard rate shall from time to time be paid by me/us on the demand of the Customs Collector then the above written bond or obligation shall be void; otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of—

J. C. B. DRAKE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

By Order,
S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

No. L. 5084—*V*, *P.* 18-32-27, *dated* 31*st January*—1*st February* 1933.

Under section 48 (i) of the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation 1894, (as amended from time to time) Government are pleased to direct the withdrawal from the acquisition of 25 guntas out of the 8 acres of land in S. No. 1 of Sugganahalli, Sravanabelagola Hobli, Channarayapatna Taluk, sanctioned in Notification No. L. 880—V, P. 8-28-78, dated the 18th July 1929, for village extension.

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